AMERICAN ART GALLERY-Exhibition. KOSTER & BIAL'S—Concert.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.
NEW YORK AGUARIUM—Day and Evening

#### Index to Aovertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-9th Page-6th column.
BANKEUPT NOTICES-8th Page-6th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS-4th Page-6th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES-8th Page-2d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-1st column.
COAL AND WOOD-9th Page-6th column.
COAL AND WOOD-9th Page-6th column.
COPARTMENSHIP NOTICES-8th Page-6th column.
DIVIDIND NOTICES-8th Page-6th column.
EUROPEAN ADVENTISEMENTS-8th Page-2d column.
EUROPEAN ADVENTISEMENTS-8th Page-2d column.
FINANCIAL-8th Page-6th column.
FINANCIAL-8th Page-6th column.
GRATES AND FENDERS-9th Page-6th column.
HORSES, CARTAGES, &C.-9th Page-5th column.
ICE CREAM-6th Page-6th column.
INSTRUCTION-6th Page-6th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS-6th Page-6th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS-6th Page-6th columns.
MARELAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-5th columns.
MARELAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-5th columns.
MARELAGES - 8th DEATHS-5th Page-5th columns.
NEW PURILLANDEUR -8. Page-6th column; 10th Pageand 6th columns.

and 6th columns.

New Purillations—6th Page—4th and 5th columns.

New Purillations—6th rotumn.

Real Estate For Sale—firt—8th Page—5th columns.

BROOKLYN—8th Page—5th col.; Country—8th Page BROOKLYN-8th Page-5th col.; COUNTRY-8th Page
5th column.
Religious Notices-9th Page-1st and 2d columns. PECIAL NOTICES 5th Page 6th communitations wants - Males 9th Page 2d communitations wants - Males 9th Page 2d communitations 9th FEMALES 9th Face-2d column.

STRAMBOAT'A - RAILEOADS - Sth Face-3d and 4th cols.

STRAMBOS OCEAS-8th Face-2d and 3th columns.

SUMMER BOARD-9th Face-3d, 4th and 5th columns. Teachers 6th race 6th column; Court 130 Let - City Property - 8th Pace - 5th column; Court 187 - 8th Pace - 5th and 6th columns.

The Tury - 9th Page - 6th column.

### Oneiness Konices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Eny always HOTELS, CLUBS AND FAMILIES supplied with
PALE AND SUPER CROTTON ALEA
Equal to the English and Scorch alea for less money.
DELWED AND BOTTLED BY
W. A. MILES & CO.

Call and examine samples, or send orders to Cacron Buew ERY, 55, 57, 59 Chrystie et., N. Y. Housekeppers should insist upon obtaining

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. FEMI-WHERLY THIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per av WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum ns, cash in advance.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE Washington—No. 1.322 F-st. London—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand, Paris—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

# New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Ten thousand workmen engaged in the timber trade in Sweden are on strike. France and England have resolved to abstain from interference in the Egyptian administration. There has been an encounter between Turks and Arnauts in Albania. - The swellen rivers in Italy are subsiding.

Domestic .- A meeting of the citizens of Easton, Penn., was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to rebuild Pardee Hall, the town itself to do its full share in the matter, ..... There is a report that Mr. Hayt, of the Indian Bureau, has resigned. The Democrats at Washington seronaded General Ewing last night; the principal speakers were Mr. Thurman, Mr. Vest, Mr. Frost, Mr. Vance and Mr. Warner, === Two Confederate monuments at Winchester, Va., were unveiled vesterday: the oration was by Senator Morgan, --- Word comes from the West that Sitting Bull is on American soil with 800 lodges. = Further testimony was taken in the Spofford-Kellogg contest at Washington vesterday. Congress .- In the Senate yesterday, a long de-

Edmunds analyzed it at length and crushingly; the yet been made. Democrats tried to have it recommitted for amendthese siterius their plans entirely: in the course of the debate Mr. Thurman and Mr. Voorhees were both thrown into a great rage by Mr. Conkling and the Senate to refuse to recommit the bill and to pass it by a party vote in its present vicious form. In the House, the Postal bill was debated at much length, the fight being chiefly on the letter-carrier system; some miscelianeous business was trans-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company desires to lease the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, \_\_\_\_ Katharine Rogers, the actress, was robbed of diamonds valued at \$2,000. = The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng.jr., is dangerously ill. == The Grand Jury found four indictments against cotton sample thieves, Further evidence was taken in the case of the dead convict Snyder. === The City of Elizabeth, N. J., is sued for \$1,500,000. == Ex-Superintendent of the New-York Gas Light Company, Charles C. Mowton, is missing. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.82 cents. Stocks more active, but generally lower, and clos-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 820; lowest, 55°; average, 68%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The gay and gentlemanly perjurer gets his deserts occasionally. In a suit over the custody of a child, the testimony of a certain witness was reviewed by Judge Gilbert with the remark that he did not believe any part of it to be true.

That exuberant Missouri Congressman who assured the Democratic serenaders in Washington last night that the Republican party was destitute of "every vestige of principle "save an unholy lust for power," might be truthfully described as "a killing Frost."

The intention of France and England to abstain from further active interference in the affairs of Egypt puts an end to the schemes for placing that country under European tutelage, and leaves the Khedive at liberty to deal with the finances as he sees fit. This policy of inaction will tend to restore harmony between the French and English Governments, but the Egyptian bondholders in either country are likely to suffer heavily

When THE TRIBUNE offered a chromo for a Democrat who was proud of the present Congress, there was a great silence in the party for the space of half an hour. At last one Ohio Democrat spoke up and said he wanted the chromo, but when he was asked to take a solemn oath that he "pointed with pride" to Washington, he quietly withdrew to private life. Read the correspondence elsewhere, and realize how much the truly good Democrat has to be ashamed of.

The Washington dispatches report a variety of troubles for Mr. Hayt, the Indian Commissioner. The Society of Friends, it seems, are indignant at the injustice they declare they have received at his hands, and last week a delegation

President by expressing a very unfavorable opinion of Mr. Hayt's character. Lastly, it is stated that the Board of Indian Commissioners will take no steps respecting his indictment in Jersey City, as it is understood then shows that the terminal roads might that he has resigned.

One of the latest achievements of the Democratic House is an attempt to cut down the pay of the letter-carriers to its former figure. It is certainly too soon to declare that the new scale of salaries has not worked well, for Baltimore and Ohio from 4.1 per cent to 1.5 the law was passed only at the last session. There is no class of public servants who earn their pay more thoroughly than the lettercarriers, and the Democrats will do themselves no good in public estimation by reducing salaries already small enough. One Democrat, Mr. Cox. pronounced the bill ' mean, parsimonious, coarse and despicable." This is strong language, but the bill deserves energetic characterization.

The letter of our correspondent at Columbus may enlighten some of the well-informed journals hereabouts, which have been laboriously explaining to their readers that the nomination of General Ewing was Mr. Thurman's victory. Our correspondent shows, in more detail than before, just how hard a blow the nomination was to Mr. Thurman's political prospects. Also how much weakness there is in a ticket which was nominated not for the sake of its own election, but in order to defeat an obnoxious manager. At the same time, General Ewing's many elements of strength make it desirable that the Republican party shall do its very best to beat him

The citizens of Easton have met the duty of aiding Lafayette College in its hour of trial in a way that must touch the heart of its unselfish and energetic President. Dr. Cattell has literally devoted himself to the work of building up the college, and has achieved marked success. The destruction of Pardee Hall just at this juncture was a serious blow to the institution. The wholesouled way in which the citizens of Easton have rallied to its aid, however, raises the strong hope that the loss will be but a temporary one. Their eloquent resolutions, while calling upon the friends of education everywhere for help, recognize the fact that the people of the city must themselves do all in their power. It is to be hoped that this hearty assumption of a duty will lead other friends of the institution to do their share also.

We print upon another page a letter from Leadville, Colorado, which is the first of a series of letters to be dispatched from the great silver region by a staff correspondent with whose initials all TRIBUNE readers are | be made, is by no means certain. familiar. There has been much loose and sensational writing about the Colorado mines. This is natural in describing new revelations of mineral wealth, for of these mankind loves to hear tremendous stories and loves equally to tell them. Mr. White, however, is a correspondent who has acquired a National reputation for accuracy, and the readers of THE TRIBUNE may feel assured that they will learn now the facts about the Leadville region-all the facts and nothing but the facts. The increasing public interest in this whole subject, the extraordinary developments of mineral wealth in the Far West, and the certainty that we are on the eve of an era of large investments in mining enterprises, have caused The TRIBUNE to send out other correspondents, also of high repute, to other portions of the great new field of precions metals. We hope and expect therefore to furnish the readers of THE TRIBUNE, in the course of a few months, with the most complete and trustworthy survey of the whole of the new mining region, bate took place on the Canous Jury bill; Senator extending from Nevada to Arizona, that has

ing illustrations of the practical duplicity with which the Indians are treated under our Government, where no policy is certain to Blaine; the Republican strategy compelled last a year, and the most solemn official promises may be violated by a jobber's lobbying a bill through Congress. One is to be found in the talk of Chief No Flesh, who communicates to a correspondent a new and sovereign device by which his tribe can keep a home after they have got it. "We knew that when "the white men build a town of good houses the Government never moves them away, and so we said we will build a town, and then we can stay here always. The Government can't move us away. We will have a school-house, and send all the children to school, so they can learn to read and write. We are going to do it just as soon as we get the lumber sawed." This is the untutored red man's way of trying to get fair treatment from the Government when there have been no pleages; the letter of Bishop Hare, which we print elsewhere, shows how the educated and civilized Indian is compelled to beg that official promises be kept which have been already made. The Santees are living on lands which they have cultivated for years, and which the Government has several times assured them that they are to hold without disturbance. And yet matters have reached this curious pass: that, on the one side, the Santees who hold certificates for the lands, have been trying for several years to obtain patents for them like ordinary homestead settlers, by paying the regular entries, while on the other, a bill is pending in Congress providing for the sale of these lands from under them and the removal of the tribe! When Chief No Flesh learns how the poor Santees whom Custer-who was a soldier and not a missionary or a sentimentalist-commended so highly, may fare at the hands of the Government, he may conclude that it isn't worth while to saw his lumber.

# THE RAILROAD POOL

The agreement of railroad managers, in their meeting at Niagara, is largely due to the influence of Mr. Fink, the commissioner of the trunk lines. In a very strong paper prepared by him for the information of the trunk line managers, he stated the amount of freight forwarded by each line from Chicago eastward, and the loss sustained by each road since December 19, in carrying at less than the agreed rates. The total loss was \$1,840,494, divided as follows:

Michican Central. 29.9 per cent.... Lake Score. 24.8 per cent.... 456,442 758,284 75,460 

This calculation is based upon the supposition that all the business went to New-York. and is sufficiently correct for practical purposes, because 9514 per cent of the Chicago business did go to New-York, New-England, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the rate to New-York being about an average of the whole. By the term "loss" is to be understood that the roads would have earned more by \$1,840,-494 than they actually earned, had they carried or rich, have his rights and his earnings, but the same amount of freight at full rates. Mr. let the books be made, the editions shaped Fink explains that, even at the low rate and the prices regulated for the reading pubof that society is said to have astonished the charged, the roads may have made \$1,108,- lic on each side by those who know from ex-

380 more than the actual cost of transportation on the Chicago business, whereas at the agreed rates they would have made \$2,948,-874 more than the cost of transportation. He have lost of the total traffic, without any decrease of net profit if rates had been maintained, as follows: Pennsylvania from 41.2 per cent to 15.5 per cent; Michigan Central from 29.9 per cent to 11.4 per cent; Lake Shore from 24.8 per cent to 9.3 per cent; per cent. On a full year's business, the corresponding loss in consequence of not maintaining the rates agreed would have been \$15,000,000 yearly.

It is not surprising that such arguments as these have had great influence. The telegrams from Buffalo state that the managers have agreed to pool their entire tonnage from Chicago, on the following basis: Pennsylvania, 34 per cent; Michigan Central, 31 per cent; Lake Shore, 26 per cent. But this proportion is to be submitted to the new Board of Arbitration, who have power to change or continue it after August 1, and neither of giving ten days notice to the other companies, so that, if they desire, they can appeal to the Board.

It will naturally be said that this agreement, like many waich bave preceded it, may be broken. No doubt this is true, and yet the principle of submission of all differences to able and distinguished arbitrators will now be tried for the first time, and may prove effective in preventing railroad wars. The public interests do not appear to be threatened, at least at present, for the rates fixed are by no means high. The rate on grain from Cnicago to New-York is to be only 15 cents per 100 traffic. pounds, and on fourth-class freight only 20 cents, and the "evening" business as to cattle traffic is to be broken up by fixed rates of 35 of the trank lines, indicates on their cents per hundred, if shippers leave the trunk lines to apportion the tonnage according to their agreement, and 45 cents per hundred if the shipper sees fit to give to a trunk line more than its share of tonnage. All these devices seem well calculated to give the arrangement success.

The more important difficulty is that the arrangement does not as yet affect the through freight eastward from any other Western points except Chicago. It is difficult to see how the pool can be maintained, with any efficiency, until a similar division of the traffic from other Western points can be reached. A meeting is to be held, it is said, during the next week, with the intention of overcoming this difficulty by an extension of the pooling system to eastward freight from all important competitive points at the West. But the success of this effort, however earnestly it may

COPYRIGHT SEEN THROUGH ENGLISH EYES.

A London publisher offers in the correspondence columns of the leading English journal certain strictures upon the Harpers' plan for the establishment of international copyright. He welcomes the suggestion that a joint commission be appointed to consider the subject and to report to the two Governments, but rejects in advance the basis proposed for international action. The scheme outlined by the American publishing house confers upon an author in one country copyright in the other, provided the book be manufactured by a subject or citizen thereof. That is to say, the author's right to his literary property is to be recognized and protected in each country. but the control of both markets is not to pass into the hands of a single house. The London publisher's most serious objection to the plan is that the saddle provided for the anthor who is seeking for copyright abroad would slip off. "What," he asks, "is to pre-"vent an English publisher from starting a There are two very striking and very touchshould be a bona fide American citizen, and conditions and tendencies of American life.

This London critic concedes that in most are to be sold, inasmuch as the cost of carriage and the duties would increase the price. to avoid the cost of setting up the type twice or of taking stereotype plates, and to ship an edition from one country to another. In this way the demand for high-priced books, which now have a narrow circulation, would be doubled, and the natural effect of international copyright lower the prices of books. The logic of the London publisher is so shallow that the journal in which his letter appears bluntly reminds him that "the American public will 'sole purveyors of English literature unless they commence by offering their own coun-"trymen an instalment of their munificent promises of reform." Of course not. The English publishers prefer to sell an expensive and unsuitable edition by hundreds rather than a cheaper form by thousands. The ones long after. For the sake of cheapening a few works of hmited circulation, this English book-maker would increase the cost in America of the bulk of foreign publications. If George Eliot writes a new novel, he would either force American readers to take an edition in three or four volumes or subject them to the inconvenience of waiting a long time for a cheaper issue. Our middle classes must have cheap books, and they want them before they are stale. They are unwilling to pay \$7 50 instead of \$2 50; or \$3 instead of \$1.

The London publisher's conclusion is that the only restriction upon international copyright that is essential is that books manufactured in one country shall not be exported to the other without the sanction of the copyright owner. If he speaks for the English book trade, negotiations for international copyright are likely to prove as unavailing in the future as they have been in the past. Americans will not consent to give English publishers the monopoly of manufacturing books for a market which is very different from their own, and the requirements of which they do not understand. Let the author, poor

and cares for.

A NEW BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

The selection of Charles Francis Adams, jr., David A. Wells and John A. Wright, as a permanent Board of Arbitration to settle any differences which may arise among the trunk railroads in respect to the pooling of earnings or rates charged, is a remarkable step. It is understood that these gentlemen have all accepted the positions tendered them, and that various questions arising out of the new agreement at Niagara will soon be submitted to their decision. Mr. Adams has been widely known as the chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, and his writings on railroad problems have attracted general attention. His opinions appear to have changed not a little within the past three years, in regard to the best solution of the problem of railroad competition, but his experience in the Massachusetts Commission has qualified him to be very efficient and useful in the position to which he is now invited. Mr. Wells has been still the lines can make a time contract without more widely known as a writer and student of financial and economic questions, and his recognized ability and character would give much weight to a decision of the commission, should be accept the appointment. Mr. Wright, formerly connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the author of the wellknown and very able report of the investigating committee on the affairs of that road, and has since been connected with President Jewett, of the Erie, as an assistant. It is said by The Railroad Gazette that he, has special qualifications for the position, by reason of his familiarity with practical questions of The appointment of these men, by a

unanimous vote of the representatives

part a real desire to arrive at a reasonable basis of cooperation. At the meeting held on March 6, the Executive Committee of the trunk lines recommended, as a solution of the existing difficulties, a permanent pooling of receipts on freight from the West. At a subsequent meeting of the joint committee, held April 23 and 24, at which the representatives of the Eastern trunk lines were convened with representatives of the chief railroads of the West, it was proposed that the plans submitted by the Eastern Executive Committee should be adopted, and that a permanent Board of Arbitration should be appointed, to which any differences of whatever nature arising in the Joint Executive Committee, in respect to the maintenance of rates, or the formation of pools, or the adjustment of proportions, should be referred, and that the decision of this board should be final and binding upon all the roads concerned. Only a few months ago it would have been impossible to secure assent to such a proposition, but at the meeting in April it was unanimously adopted, only one of the will along, and leave snobbishness, bigotry members present declining to vote, because he did not consider that he was sufficiently authorized by his company. The joint Executive Committee then proceeded to ballot for three arbitrators, and Messrs. Adams, Wells and Wright were unanimously selected. This ready agreement is even more remarkable than the concurrence of the roads in respect to the plan of operations. The position of Mr. Adams in respect to the Massachusetts roads is well known. Mr. Wells has been actively connected with the reorganization committee of the Erie Company, and Mr. Wright has been associated with the president of that road. Nevertheless, these gentlemen were formally selected by the representatives

of all the trunk lines. The appointment of a Board of Arbitration, with very broad powers, does not by any means make it certain that a decision of the "branch in New-York for the sale of his works | board will be permanently respected. With-"under the superintendence of a partner who out doubt there is a sincere desire on the part of the managers of the trunk lines to "who knows the American market; or arrive at some agreement. The most costly why should not Mr. Harper issue his works and destructive competition has hitherto re-"from London through the agency of an sulted, not from a reckless disposition on the English partner ?" The objection has little part of the managers of the great roads, but force. The new tubs would stand on their from the unrestrained zeal of the local agents own bottoms. The branch house would soon at Western cities, who have made rates very learn how to serve the public to which its much to suit themselves. Virtually, they books were offered and to adapt its business have sold transportation over the great railto American habits and ideas. If the books roads without consultation with the managers are published here they will be made to of these roads, often without much respect to suit the public that needs them. Instead of the general policy adopted by these managers, becoming a dead letter, this clause of the and at times, it is said, without regard to the copyright treaty would be in accord with the formal orders given them. In every time of sharp competition the struggle of these agents to draw business from each other has been cases it would be advantageous that books the chief cause of a reduction of rates should be made in the country where they below a living point. In many cases, too, charges of favoritism have been brought against the managers of trunk But he contends that in some cases, such as lines, and upon investigation the difficulty valuable classes of books for which the de- has been traced directly to some irresponsimand is limited, it would be more convenient | ble local agents in Western cities. Unquestionably it is to the interest of the managers and stockholders of the great trunk lines to put an end, as far as possible, to this reckless sale of transportation over their roads by irresponsible parties. But the difficulties to be met in the organization and management of the pooling system are much greater than upon the English trade would be to those arising from the conduct of such officers. It is by no means clear that the new plan will remove those difficulties, even with Messrs. Adams, Wells and Wright as arbitrators, but the endeavor will be watched with pecubardly patent him and his brethren as its har interest, because of the new spirit which their selection manifests.

OVER THE WATER. Out-going steamers in this first week of June have been crowded with the tourists who go to spend only two or three months in Europe. Business men, who make one or more costly editions come first and the cheaper trips every year, usually cross in May, and so do the large class that might be dubbed American absentees, so regularly are their faces seen in Hyde Park in June, and in Chamounix or the Norwegian fjords in August. They can choose the earliest season. But the man of small means, who has been saving for years in order to afford this one great holiday of his life, the teacher or clergyman, who has only his summer's vacation to give to it, as a rule is obliged to defer going until June, and to return in September. The first class have learned by experience how to extract the largest share of enjoyment from their residence abroad, whether that enjoyment result from culture and the satisfaction of asthetic taste or the pleasure of flinging the money away which some hard-working parent has made for them. But many who rush over for a three months' visit go with uncertain ideas as to what to do or how to do it, and come bome with a blurred memory of countless castles, galleries, cities and hordes of human beings jabbering unknown tongues. They have made a breathless race of it, urged on by guides and guide-books, and are not sorry to settle down again to the old work and common-place American surround-

perience and education what that public needs | worth the money it costs, and a pleasant remembrance for the rest of their lives, they should, in the first place, not attempt to do too much. Every man has some special pursuit or taste or enjoyment. Let him gratify that exclusively. Pay little heed to what your fellow passengers or the guide-books tell you must and ought to be seen. You can see only a little; let that little enlarge your own range of vision. If you know nothing of architecture, waste no time studying cathedrals. If you have never studied pottery, pass by the bric-à-brac shops as though they were blank walls. If you really care nothing for art, why should you break your neck staring at endless rows of pictures? The Madonna del Sisto will not give you so much genuine pleasure as the pretty, live shop-girl who sells gloves to you in the Bon Marché. Go nowhere because everybody" goes. For at least this summer of your life don't be a sham and an imitator. This is your holiday; enjoy it in your own fashion. If you are a scholar, keep to the libraries and let Mabille alone. If you are an epicure, go through the cafés thoroughly, and do not bore yourself with Mont Blanc. Abroad, if never at home, have the courage to be yourself, and not some other better

> man. Secondly-Determine on your route and prepare yourself for it before you go. You cannot freshen yourself in knowledge of history or art while driving post haste from one object to another, or while couriers and guides are dinning allusions in your ears to dead men and events that are only meaningless names to you.

Thirdly-Having set aside the sum which you can afford to spend, put money out of your mind. Don't go over there to fling it about in order to show that an American tradesman or clerk can live as well as a foreign nobleman. We have made ourselves ridiculous long enough by that sort of vulgarity. Neither is it wise to go along the whole route squabbling about pennies with servants and inn-keepers, as many of our people do. You cross the ocean to gain knowledge, impressions and emotions which this country does not give; to let in new air and light into your life. You cannot afford to keep your mind battened down to anxiety about the cost of a bottle of vin ordinaire or the two sous tip to the porter. What if the swindling landlord did charge you for the bougie, when you burned the candie-tip which you carry in your satchel? Are you to let slip all the strength which the Jungfrau and her mighty companions have in keeping for you for that?

Lastly-Do not regulate your actions by uneasy reflections as to what these foreigners think of you or your country. The chances are they do not think of you at all. Try and learn the things which they know and you do not. It will do you good to find out how many they are. In a word, however little the money or time you can afford for this voyage, if you take common sense and hearty good and pretension behind, you cannot fail to come back a larger man in mind and feeling than you went.

## THE COLORED EXODUS.

The interesting and authentic letter from Kansas which we publish this morning, affords valuable inormation respecting the emigration of the Freedmen to that State. It confirms the general impression that the negroes started upon their forlorn hegira not out of mere whim or causeless discontent, but for substantial reasons creditable to their intelligence. They were intensely anxious to leave their native localities simply because they were constantly in danger of brutat ill usage, and even murder; because they were not fairly treated in business matters; and because they saw before them no hope of bettering their condition by remaining. White men venturing for similar reasons upon exile, have been canonized in history and have won the plandits of their remote posterity. These negroes, seeking liberty and a life free from constant danger, may have no fine theories or cultivated opinions; but their instincts prompt them to seek in a new State what every true man wants and is willing to

Kansas, in the kindly way in which she has reeived these fugitives, has shown berself true to her old traditions of liberty. She has also exhibited a moral courage at once rare and admirable. In almost any other State, such an addition to the population would have produced a panic, and posably an attempt would have been made to stay the tide by interposing legislative restrictions. So far, at least, the wanderers have met with nothing but kindness. Food has been furnished, and clothing; and judicious schemes, under the anspices of the "Freedman's Relief Association," have been resolved upon for making the best of the matter by giving to the strangers the oppornity of satisfactorily colonizing. There has been no selfish doubt, but only practical pity. Moreover, these colored people show that a little temporary help is all that they need. They have been distributed over the State, and have become generally self-supporting. This result has been brought about entirely by private assistance and advice-the State itself, in its public capacity, bas one nothing, and under the laws as they exist, can probably do nothing.

The planters of Louisiana and Mississippi are evidently alarmed at this tendency of colored labor to seek Northern fields, and see in it "an extreme danger to their property interests." They are publishing appeals to the business men and benevolent societies of the North, begging that the exodus may not be encouraged. Practically, however, the matter is in their own hands. If they will treat the negroes as they would white laborers, and make it for their interest to remain, the migration will cease. But they must be fair, considerate and equitable, or the movement will continue.

Now it is the Kern family who have discovered that they are the heirs to a vast estate in Europe, and who " propose to take immediate steps for its recovery." This time the amount awaiting the lucky owners is \$200,000,000. A cipher or two really makes little difference when you go up into that range of figures. The odd fact about these es tates to which American younger branches of noble English families put in their claim is that millions are reckoned in them as half pence. The ordinary rich man achieves his hundred thousand or solitary million with difficulty; but besides the Anneke Jans affair there are now the Hamiltons, Shephards, Howards, Lawrences, Hardings and a dozen others, who have a sure grip on sums ranging from tens to hundreds of millions in Europe, with baronial castles and manors to boot. Aladdin's old lamp was a beggarly fraud beside these golden dreams. If all the claims are ever paid there is danger of depletion in the money markets of foreign capitals, especially if the Kerns come out winners. It is the King of Holland who owes them their \$200,000,-000, and the King is reported to have rather a scanty income at the best of times, even with the additional sum he rakes in by showing his palace to tourists at a thaler apiece, which goes direct to his privy purse. It is a pity the Kerns should have for their debtor the only sovereign who is driven to such straits. Seriously, it is pitiable to think of the umber of deluded men and women in this country whose brains are deranged by these hopes of fabulous wealth. The idea of " a claim," when it takes possession of a family, leads them to insanity, laziness and general worthlessness just as certainly as whiskey. The only sane man in the party is the member who goes abroad " to look after the matter," and the only one who ever makes a dollar out of it.

Miss Kate S. Hart, daughter of Abraham If these tourists, to whom every hour is Hart, a wealthy bookbinder of Philadelphia,

the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and ultimately, after a full hearing, set at liberty by the Judge who issued the writ. Dr. Kirkbride testified that she could not live happily with her family, and this he characterized as a species of insanity. Dr. Reed said that "he believed her insane; her symptoms were incessant talking," Subsequently he testified that she was subject to fits of long "reticence," which he also regarded as a symptom of lunacy. "Alas!" said Miss Hart's lawyer, " we are in a dilemma; if we are voluble, we are crazy; if we are reticent, we are crazy. There seems to have been something of looseness in the way in which Miss Hart was committed. One of the doctors who signed the certificate was a neighbor of the Harts, and had heard loud noises proceeding from their house, but he admitted that he had made no special examination of the case. Judge Elcock, in giving his opinion, spoke very strongly. He did not consider the opinion of physicians in matters of insanity of much value. Unless they had given special attention to lunacy practice, their evidence was worth no more than that of persons in the ordinary walks of life. The doctrine of their being experts in matters of insanity, the Judge thought, had been exploded. The best evidence was that of persons associated with those suspected of insanity. Judge Elcock referred to the stringent laws of late years passed in England relating to the subject, and expressed surprise that they had not been copied here. He ended by declaring that though Miss Hart might be eccentric, and might have troubles, there was nothing in her conduct that tended to a breach of the peace or injury to herself and others. He therefore ordered

Next to the abject servility with which the Democratic majority submit to the domination of a few loud leaders, the most amazing feature of the political situation at the National Capital is the transcendant stupidity and incompetence of the leaders themselves. What is to be thought of men who inaugurate a campaign for the Presidency by such an unusual and dangerous advance as the forcing of an extra session without taking into account the fact that they were to meet an enemy. Everybody expected the vetoes just as they came, but in every ase these incantious captains have been panic stricken as men who are surrounded and surprised at 3 o'clock in the morning. "The New Democratic Programme" has come to be a standing headline for Washington dispatches, and it proves how completely and continually they are at their wits' nd, and that too when nothing has occurred which could not have been plainly foreseen from the beginning. Why didn't they set out with a programme which provided for moral certainties if not for remote contingencies? It is small wonder that mutinous mutterings against the Randalls and Blackburns are reported from Washington. Before 150 Congressmen again march into a hole with banners flying and their eyes shut they will be liable to inquire if their leaders have considered whether the other end is plugged up or not.

her to be discharged.

If those Pittsburg puddlers who scout the offer of fair arbitration were the only ones to suffer by their refusal to work, the present strike would have little general interest. But it is not their pay alone which is stopped, nor are their employers the only others who are embarrassed. All the ironworkers in other branches of the manufacture, as well as the miners of coal and ore, are thrown out of work, so that thousands of men and millions of capital are lying in enforced idleness by their perverse selfishness. These men have selected an unpropitious time for their outbreak, and they certainly will have no sympathy. The iron industry is just beginning to revive. Investors have been sinking capital for years, and they ought not now to be asked to manufacture at a loss. Prices are low and profits consist mainly of hope. It is a time when there can be no success without cordial cooperation between employers and employed. Under such circumstances, when men refuse to submit even to arbitration, their conduct is criminal.

## POLITICAL NOTE 1

The assassin of the Democratic party is named There is a growing suspicion that Beck has been

Tilden will see to it that Ewing's Presidential as-

irations are nipped by defeat. And yet fiat-money will not pay the expenses of the Bourbon campaign in Onto

Little Mr. Cox's big rebellion hasn't started yet. The Ohio idea is in for its final tumble at last. Snofferd's sample witness shows that he has

struck the same old vein of double-barrelled A Republican victory in Ohio in October will send

the stock of Tilden and Reform higher than it has been since 1876. Of course all the soft money shouters, Voorhees,

De La Matyr, Butler and Wright, will take the Mr. Spofford ought to have remembered the pro-

pensity of the Louisiana witness to swear that his other affidavit was a lie. It was eminently proper that Warner, the free

silver maniae, was one of Ewing's most enthusiastic supporters in the Ohio Convention. That concentrated platform of John Sherman's,

"National supremacy in National matters," contains about the essence of it, after all. Copperheadism counted Pennsylvania as one of its strongholds, which accounts for the subserviency

of Randali and his colleagues to the Bourbon There is much loud talk about Ewing as a Union soldier, yet he was one of the prime movers in oust-

ing a one-armed ex-Union soldier from the office of Chief of Capitol Police in Washington. Democratic impudence touched high-water mark n Columbus the other day, when the Convention

discharged a resolution against the Republican minority for refusing to vote supplies for the maintenance of the Government. Proctor Knott is sick, it seems, and that is why he hasn't fulminated his anti-veto proclamation at

the President. Since this whole matter baugs upon Knott's health, what an awful calamity it would be for the party if he should die entirely. Mr. Tilden has every reason to be happy with the political situation. All he has to do is to sit still and allow Ewing to be beaten, when New-York will

become more than ever the pivotal State, and soft-money candidates will be unfit for service. The Greenbackers-Ewing & Co.-have demanded for years that the National bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks. Well, they are at last being

paid in greenbacks, and yet the Ewing party is not happy. Says The New-Haven Register: "The course of the Democratic majority in Congress has been con-

sistent from the beginning of the session." And when the Sage of Cipher Alley heard it he exclaimed, with a heartbroken sigh, "Alas! Too true! Too true!"

Another Democratic victory, To which no State-rights theorist demurs; The crooked-whiskey thieves in Tennessee Have stain a dozen Federal officers. The States are sovereign over law, you see, And bogus votes and whiskey shall be free!

Perhaps it occurs to Randall that if Ohio becomes a sure Republican State for 1880 the hopes of the Democracy will hang almost entirely upon Newand Pennsylvania, and the combination of Ti on and Randall will have elements of strength in it. This may be why he is fastening the Bourbon section of the party to himself now.

The Democrats of Ohio in the platform have Resolved, That the efforts of the Republican party to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and South are to be condemned by every lover of his country." The trouble is that they objected in 1864 just as earnestly to the war feeling of the North being kept alive.

Senator Thurman has urged General Rice by telegraph to accept, and has assured him that he likes the ticket and believes it will win. This is noble selfabnegation, for if Ewing wins Thurman will cease to be a political personage, for Ewing will certainly take his seat in the Senate if he doesn't bloom into a Presidential candidate. If Ewing is defeated, Thurman goes under also, and the whole tribe of rag-money statesmen with him.

Secretary Sherman is not disposed to be ashamed of any part of his private but recently published